UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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RICK D. NYDEGGER
WORKMAN NYDEGGER
1000 EAGLE GATE TOWER
60 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84111

EXAMINER
NGUYEN, HAI V

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2142	

DATE MAILED: 10/02/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/676,924	COHEN, SHY
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Hai V. Nguyen	2142	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>03</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *15 September 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4,6,8-13,15-20,22 and 23* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4,6,8-13,15-20,22 and 23* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This Office Action is in response to the communication received on 15

September 2006.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last

Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 13 and 20 have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

3.   Claims 3, 5, 7, 14, 21 were cancelled.

4.   Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 8-13, 15-20, 22 and 23 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 8-13, 15-20, 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over **Gupta** US patent # **6,212,565** in view of **Smith** et al. US Patent

Application Publication # **2002/0016839 A1** and further in view of **Pickett** US patent

application publication US **2003/0219029 A1**.

7.   As to claim 1, Gupta discloses the method comprising:

        transmitting a first HTTP-based "request" from the first processor *(Fig. 3, client*

302) to the second processor *(Fig. 3, server 306)* for establishing a first communication

channel between the first processor and the second processor through the proxy server

(Fig. 3, proxy 304) to allow the transfer of first messages from the first processor to the

second processor, and the delivery of first message delivery acknowledgments from the

second processor to the first processor *(Gupta, Fig. 3, col. 3, lines 13-65; col. 6, lines 4-

63)*;

However, Gupta does not explicitly disclose transmitting a fist parked HTTP-

based "request" from the first processor to be parked at the second processor for

establishing a persistent communication channel between the first processor and the

second processor through the proxy server to allow the transfer of second messages

from the second processor to the first processor, and the delivery of second message

delivery acknowledges from the first processor to the second processor, and wherein

the first HTTP-based "request" includes therein a request that the second processor

transmits a reply after the expiration of the a time period even if there are no messages

to send to the first processor so that the first processor can assess a status of the

connection thereto.

In the same field of endeavor, Smith discloses transmitting a fist parked HTTP-

based "request" from the first processor to be parked at the second processor for

establishing a persistent communication channel between the first processor and the

second processor through the proxy server to allow the transfer of second messages

from the second processor to the first processor, and the delivery of second message

delivery acknowledges from the first processor to the second processor, and wherein

the first HTTP-based "request" includes therein a request that the second processor

transmits a reply after the expiration of the a time period *(periodic intervals)* even if there are no messages to send to the first processor so that the first processor can assess a status of the connection thereto *(Smith, paragraphs [0107]-[0108]; [0114]-[0116])*.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated Smith's teachings of the heartbeat messages with the teachings of Gupta, for the purpose of *ensuring the given channel remain valid and avoiding any problems before they could happen (Smith, paragraph [0116])*.

Gupta-Smith discloses receiving a first HTTP-based "reply" *(heartbeat message)* from the second processor to the first processor in response to the first parked HTTP-based "request" *(Smith, paragraphs [0107]-[0108]; [0114]-[0116])*;

Gupta-Smith discloses in response to receiving the first HTTP-based "reply", transmitting a second parked HTTP-based "request" via the proxy server to the second processor, the second parked HTTP-based "request" including an acknowledgment to the first HTTP-based "reply" in order to maintain the persistent HTTP connection between the first processor and the second processor through the proxy server, and

However, Gupta-Smith does not explicitly disclose wherein the second parked HTTP-based "request" includes therein a request that the second processor transmits a reply after the expiration of the a time period even if there are no messages to send to the first processor in order to ensure persistent connectivity between the first and second processor.

In the same field of endeavor, Pickett discloses wherein the second parked HTTP-based "request" includes therein a request that the second processor transmits a reply after the expiration of the a time period even if there are no messages to send to the first processor in order to ensure persistent connectivity between the first and second processor *(Pickett, [0164]-[0166])*.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated Pickett's teachings of transmitting a reply after timeout period even no message to send to the user with the teachings of Gupta-Smith, for the purpose of *preventing a called from being held for an indefinite period of time and providing particular parking configuration options to the user to maintain the connection for the calling and called parties (Pickett, [0164]-[0166])*.

8.   As to claim 2, Gupta-Smith-Pickett discloses, wherein the first HTTP-based "request" includes at least one of the first messages therein *(Smith, paragraphs [0107]-[0108]; [0114]-[0116])*.

9.   As to claim 4, Gupta-Smith-Pickett discloses wherein the at least one of the first or second HTTP-based "replies" includes at least one of the second messages therein *(Smith, paragraphs [0107]-[0108]; [0114]-[0116])*.

10.   As to claim 6, Gupta-Smith-Pickett discloses, wherein the first processor only receives the first HTTP-based "reply" from the second processor on the persistent communication channel when the second processor has at least one of the second

messages to send to the first processor *(Smith, paragraphs [0107]-[0108]; [0114]-*
[0116]).

11.   As to claim 8, Gupta-Smith-Pickett discloses, setting the time period to be less

than two days *(Smith, the time period can be adjusted by the system or the user,*

paragraphs [0107]-[0108]; [0114]-[0116]).

12.   As to claim 9, Gupta-Smith-Pickett discloses setting the time period to be

approximately five minutes *(Smith, the time period can be adjusted by the system or the*

user, paragraphs [0107]-[0108]; [0114]-[0116]; Pickett, user particular configuration

options).

13.   As to claim 10, Gupta-Smith-Pickett discloses, comprising dynamically adjusting

the time period based upon a connection time out closure controlled by the proxy server

(Smith, the time period can be adjusted by the system or the user, paragraphs [0107]-
[0108]; [0114]-[0116]).

14.   As to claim 11, Gupta-Smith-Pickett discloses, wherein the dynamically adjusting

of the time period comprises: receiving a connection time out closure message from the

proxy server; determining a first time between transmitting the second HTTP-based

"request" and receiving a connection time out closure message from the proxy server;

and calculating a new time period to be less than the first time and less than the time

period *(Smith, the time period can be adjusted by the system or the user, paragraphs*

[0107]-[0108]; [0114]-[0116]).

15.   Claim 12 corresponds to the computer readable medium claim of claim 1;

therefore it rejected under the same rationale as claim 1.

16.   As to claim 13, Gupta-Smith-Pickett discloses a method of enabling transmission

of unsolicited messages from a server to a client by ensuring that a persistent

connection between the server and the client does not time out, wherein the client

resides on the private network having a proxy server between the private computer

network and a public network, and wherein the server transmitting the unsolicited

messages over the public computer network, the method comprising:

selecting by a client a connection time out period *(Gupta, Time-to-Live, TTL)*

used in order to determine a time duration in which the client is to receive a "reply"

message from a server in order to ensure persistent connectivity between the client and

the server *(Gupta, Fig. 3, col. 3, lines 13-65; col. 6, lines 4-63)*;

allowing the client to include the connection time out period in a parked HTTP-

based "request" sent from the client to be parked at the server for requesting a HTTP-

based "reply" from the server after expiration of the connection time out period even if

there are no messages to send to the client in order to avoid connection termination by

the proxy server due to communication inactivity *(Pickett, [0164]-[0166]; [0265]-[0267],

[0322])*; and

transmitting the parked HTTP-based "request" to the server via the·proxy server

to open a persistent connection therewith *(Smith, paragraphs [0107]-[0108]; [0114]-

[0116]; Pickett, [0164]-[0166]; [0265]-[0267], [0322])*.

17.   As to claim 15, Gupta-Smith-Pickett discloses dynamically adjusting the time

period based upon a connection time out closure controlled by the proxy server due to

the communication inactivity *(Smith, paragraphs [0107]-[0108]; [0114]-[0116]; Pickett,*

[0164]-[0166]; [0265]-[0267], [0322]).

18.   As to claim 16, Gupta-Smith-Pickett discloses receiving a connection time out

closure message from the proxy server *(Smith, paragraphs [0107]-[0108]; [0114]-*

[0116]); upon receiving the time out closure message from the proxy, calculating a new

time period from the transmitting of the HTTP-based request to the receiving of the

connection time out closure message *(Smith, paragraphs [0107]-[0108]; [0114]-[0116])*;

reducing the connection time out period to be less than the new time period and less

than a current value of the connection time out period in order to create a new

connection time out period *(Smith, paragraphs [0107]-[0108]; [0114]-[0116])*; including

the new connection time out period in a second parked HTTP-based "request"

requesting a HTTP-based "reply" from the server after the expiration of the new

connection time out period even if there are no messages to send to the client in order

to avoid connection termination by the proxy due to communication inactivity *(Pickett,*

[0164]-[0166]; [0265]-[0267], [0322]); and transmitting the second parked HTTP-based

"request" to the server via the proxy server to maintain the persistent connection

therewith *(Smith, paragraphs [0107]-[0108]; [0114]-[0116]; Pickett, [0164]-[0166];*

[0265]-[0267], [0322]).

19.   As to claim 17, Gupta-Smith-Pickett discloses receiving a connection time out

closure message from the proxy server indicating that the proxy server has closed the

persistent connection; calculating a new time period from the transmitting of the HTTP-

based request to the receiving of the connection time out closure message; and

transmitting an HTTP-based request to the server via the proxy server to open a

persistent connection therewith, the HTTP-based request requesting a reply from the

server when the server has messages to send to the client and after the expiration of

the connection time out period if there are no messages to send to the client *(Smith,*

paragraphs [0107]-[0108]; [0114]-[0116]; Pickett, [0164]-[0166]; [0265]-[0267], [0322]).

20.   As to claim 18, Gupta-Smith-Pickett discloses receiving a connection time out

closure message from the proxy server; reducing the connection time out period to form

a new connection time out period shorter in duration than the connection time out

period; and transmitting a third parked HTTP-based "request" to the server via the proxy

server to open a persistent connection therewith, the third parked HTTP-based

"request" requesting a reply from the server when the server has messages to send to

the client and after the expiration of the new connection time out period if there are no

messages to send to the client *(Smith, paragraphs [0107]-[0108]; [0114]-[0116]; Pickett,*

[0164]-[0166]; [0265]-[0267], [0322]).

21.   Claim 19 corresponds to the computer readable medium claim of claim 13;

therefore it rejected under the same rationale as claim 13.

22.   As to claim 20, Gupta-Smith-Pickett discloses a method of transmitting

unsolicited messages via a public computer network to a client residing on a private

computer network, the private computer network including a proxy server, the method

comprising:

receiving an HTTP-based "request" originating from the client through the proxy server,

wherein the HTTP-based "request" includes a first connection time out period used in

order to determine a time duration in which the client is to receive a "reply" message in

order to ensure persistent connectivity between the client and a server *(Gupta, Fig. 3;*

Smith, paragraphs [0107]-[0108]; [0114]-[0116]); and

parking the HTTP-based "request" without responding thereto unless the first

connection time pot period expires, the parking of the HTTP-based "request"

establishing a persistent connection from the client through the proxy server *(Smith,*

paragraphs [0107]-[0108]; [0114]-[0116]); and

when the first connection time out period expires, generating an HTTP-based reply to

the HTTP-based request parked for the client, the HTTP-based "reply" containing the

message therein *(Smith, paragraphs [0107]-[0108]; [0114]-[0116]; Pickett, [0164]-*

[0166]; [0265]-[0267], [0322]); and

transmitting the HTTP-based "reply" *(Smith, paragraphs [0107]-[0108]; [0114]-[0116])*.

receiving a second HTTP-based request including a message acknowledgement from

the client through the proxy server acknowledging the receipt of the HTTP-based "reply"

and also including a second connection time out period *(Smith, paragraphs [0107]-*

[0108]; [0114]-[0116]; Pickett, [0164]-[0166]; [0265]-[0267], [0322]); and

parking the second HTTP-based request without responding thereto unless a message

is generated that needs to be transmitted to the client or unless the second connection

time out period expires, the parking the second HTTP-based request maintaining the

persistent connection from the client through the proxy server *(Smith, paragraphs*

[0107]-[0108]; [0114]-[0116]; Pickett, [0164]-[0166]; [0265]-[0267], [0322]).

23.   As to claim 22, Gupta-Smith-Pickett discloses wherein the second connection

time out period is different than the first connection time out period *(Smith, paragraphs*

[0107]-[0108]; [0114]-[0116]; Pickett, [0164]-[0166]; [0265]-[0267], [0322]).

24.   Claim 23 corresponds to the computer readable medium claim of claim 20;

therefore it rejected under the same rationale as claim 20.

25.   Further references of interest are cited on Form PTO-892, which is an

attachment to this action.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the
examiner should be directed to Hai V. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-
3901. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:00-3:30 Mon-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's
supervisor, Andrew Caldwell can be reached on 571-272-3868. The fax phone number
for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the
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Hai V. Nguyen
Examiner
Art Unit 2142

THONG VU
PRIMARY EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100